

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
WAYCROSS DIVISION

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WAYCROSS DIVISION

2001 APR 15 P 3:14

RANDALL BARNES,

Plaintiff,

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO.: CV508-021

COFFEE COUNTY SHERIFF'S
DEPARTMENT; ROBERT FRANKLIN,
Detective; JOE WHITE, Sheriff;
ANTHONY PERKINS, Deputy, and
Magistrate ANNE MARIE O'STEEN,

Defendants.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, an inmate currently confined at Men's State Prison in Hardwick, Georgia, filed an action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. A prisoner proceeding in a civil action against officers or employees of government entities must comply with the mandates of the Prison Litigation Reform Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915 & 1915A. In determining compliance, the court shall be guided by the longstanding principle that pro se pleadings are entitled to liberal construction. Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520, 92 S. Ct. 594, 596, 30 L. Ed. 2d 652 (1972); Walker v. Dugger, 860 F.2d 1010, 1011 (11th Cir. 1988).

28 U.S.C. § 1915A requires a district court to screen the complaint for cognizable claims before or as soon as possible after docketing. The court must dismiss the complaint or any portion of the complaint that is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a

claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary damages from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1) and (2).

In Mitchell v. Farcass, 112 F.3d 1483, 1490 (11th Cir. 1997), the Eleventh Circuit interpreted the language contained in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii), which is nearly identical to that contained in the screening provisions at § 1915A(b). As the language of § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) closely tracks the language of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), the court held that the same standards for determining whether to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6) should be applied to prisoner complaints filed pursuant to § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). Mitchell, 112 F.3d at 1490. The Court may dismiss a complaint for failure to state a claim only where it appears beyond a doubt that a *pro se* litigant can prove no set of facts that would entitle him to relief. Hughes v. Rowe, 449 U.S. 5, 10, 101 S. Ct. 173, 176, 66 L. Ed. 2d 163 (1980); Mitchell, 112 F.3d at 1490. While the court in Mitchell interpreted § 1915(e), its interpretation guides this Court in applying the identical language of § 1915A.

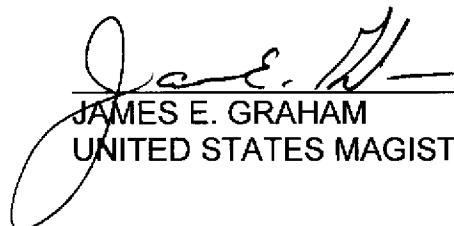
Plaintiff names as Defendants the Coffee County Sheriff's Department, Detective Robert Franklin, Sheriff Joe White, Deputy Anthony Perkins, and Magistrate Anne Marie O'Steen. Plaintiff asserts he was arrested without probable cause and was held for 46 days. Plaintiff also asserts Defendants are responsible for kidnapping, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, harassment, libel and slander, gross misconduct, and intentional infliction of physical and emotional distress. However, Plaintiff makes no factual allegations in his Complaint against these named Defendants. A plaintiff must set forth "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that [he] is entitled to relief."

FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2). As Plaintiff has failed to make any factual allegations against any of the named Defendants, his Complaint should be dismissed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, it is my **RECOMMENDATION** that Plaintiff's Complaint be **DISMISSED** for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

SO REPORTED and RECOMMENDED, this 15th day of April, 2008.



JAMES E. GRAHAM
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE